
John Graham Holdings Limited

Report and Financial Statements

31 March 2019

Directors

Michael E J Graham
Alan K Bill
Andrew K Bill
Colin J Graham
Robin N Graham
David S Watters
Courtney P McCormick

Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP
Bedford House
16 Bedford Street
Belfast BT2 7DT

Bankers

Danske Bank
Donegall Square West
Belfast
County Antrim
BT1 6JS

Registered Office

5 Ballygowan Road
Hillsborough
County Down BT26 6HX

REGISTERED No. NI 057921

Strategic Report

The directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Principal activities and review of the business

John Graham Holdings Limited and its subsidiary undertakings (“the Group”) are primarily engaged in building, civils engineering, interior fit-out, facilities management and project investment.

Business review

The financial year ended 31 March 2019 saw a period of stabilisation for the business after a number of years of significant growth. The business continues to focus on the delivery of quality projects whilst developing a sustainable platform for the future. Revenues decreased by 4.25% to £735m and profit before tax fell to £8.2m for this period (2018: £13.1m). Despite the challenging market conditions faced by many of our competitors the directors are pleased to report that each division within the Group has remained profitable.

The Group has continued to invest in its people’s skills and capabilities through our training and development programs. We continually look for operational efficiencies across the business through effective use of our investment in our IT platforms, processes and quality management systems.

Each division within the Group is in a strong position with record order books and a pipeline of opportunity that is strong in both volume and quality. Cash at bank and in hand has reduced to £62.9m (2018: £70.1m) with an investment in working capital in the period as we continue to ensure supply chain payments are made on time.

Financial performance

The directors have determined that the following financial indicators are the most effective measures of progress towards achieving the Group’s objectives.

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Group turnover and share of joint venture turnover	735,008	767,636
Profit before taxation	8,188	13,117
Cash at bank and in hand	62,926	70,121

The directors regard the results as satisfactory.

Strategic Report (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties

There are many risks that can adversely affect the Group and if not managed they have the potential to seriously damage our financial performance and reputation. The directors recognise that consistent and effective risk management is vital to the delivery of its business strategy. The board has overall responsibility for risk management and for ensuring that appropriate controls and audit systems are in place. Through the Graham risk management system it is responsible for internal controls and the timely identification, evaluation and management of risks.

The Risk Management Group meets bi-annually to assess the risks and review progress against the internal audit plan. The key risks which management face are detailed as follows:

Health and safety risk

The Group's activities are significant and complex which require the continuous monitoring and management of health, safety and environmental risks. Failure to manage these risks could result in serious harm to employees, subcontractors, the public or the environment and could expose the Group to significant potential liabilities and reputational damage.

The Group is committed to ensuring a safe working environment. These risks are managed by the Group through: the strong promotion of a health and safety culture; and well-defined health and safety policies and procedures. Additionally, each Operating Company has experienced Health and Safety professionals who provide support and advice and undertake regular onsite audits.

Markets

The Group business plan is based upon securing and delivering revenues from both public sector and private sector clients across the UK and Ireland. The impact of any political change, shift in government policy or changing market conditions and trends may cause the Group's clients to cancel, postpone or reduce existing or future projects. Changes in market conditions could also have a material impact on our supply chain which could lead to supply chain failure or liquidity issues. This could impact on our ability to deliver contracts to programme and on budget.

The Group is developing its business streams across the UK and Ireland over the spectrum of markets and sectors to mitigate the risk of adverse changes in spending in any one market. The Group will continue to focus on more resilient and stable markets and sectors maintaining a balance between public and private sector work.

Strategic Report (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Work Winning

The Group operating companies seek to win profitable work through a large number of bids each year. Often the work that is tendered is complex and over a long term with significant risks. There is a risk that the tender assumptions are incorrect or that the risks of the tender have not been fully considered. If tenders are under-priced and successful, this will lead to poor financial performance and potential reputational damage. If tenders are over-priced this could lead to a low volume of wins which will have a negative impact on the order book.

The Group has set out its appetite for the amount of exposure it is willing to accept in regions and sectors through business planning sessions. The commercial expectations in respect of margin, risk, contract terms etc. also form part of the business planning and are discussed at business unit management board meetings. All bids are subject to rigorous estimating and tendering 'Go/No Go' gateway procedures within a defined framework.

Delivery

The Group is engaged in a wide number of complex construction, facilities management and interior fit-out projects at any one time across the UK and Ireland. Given the diverse nature of the Group, it is exposed to a variety of projects which are reliant on effective operational and commercial procedures and controls being implemented and maintained. The business is reliant on its staff to make complex, technical and commercial judgements and estimates regarding, cost, value, progress out outcomes. If these risks are not managed effectively, the Group may suffer losses, delays and potential reputational damage.

Each Operating Company has an operating structure, policies and procedures designed to address the risks inherent in project delivery. Each project undertaken is subject to regular management review, this includes a rigorous and regular review of the forecast revenue and costs to complete, with progress monitored and steps put in place to address specific risks identified on those projects. Comprehensive management review, the risk management system, independent internal and external audits and customer feedback are all key controls in ensuring successful project delivery.

People

The success of the Group depends on its ability to recruit, retain and develop people with the necessary experience and expertise. It is critical that the group has a highly skilled, diverse and motivated work-force as the demands and complexity of the project requirements increase.

Graham seeks to mitigate this risk by offering market-competitive remuneration, training and career development opportunities. Remuneration and incentive packages are reviewed annually to assist in the attraction and retention of key employees.

Strategic Report (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Supply Chain

As a business, our success depends heavily on our ability to appropriately manage our supply chain. Failure to do this could result in project delivery issues, compliance issues and strained customer relationships, ultimately leading to damage to the group reputation and financial penalties.

The Group seeks to develop long-term relationships with its key subcontractors whilst at the same time not becoming over-reliant on any particular one for the delivery of certain services. As part of its selection criteria, the Group seeks to work with subcontractors /suppliers who share its values. The evolution of supply chain management policy and procedures remains a priority in all Operating Companies.

Finance

The Group is able to operate through the cash reserves which have been built up through retained profits and by management of working capital. Given the growth within the Group it is important that strong finances are in place and that key financial risks are managed. If the business does not have sufficient working capital, then it will be unable to meet its contractual obligations to make payments. The Group depends on appropriate, accurate and timely financial information to manage the business effectively; if there is lack of visibility then poor decisions can be made.

The Group continually reviews its financial position to ensure there are sufficient resources to meet current and potential future operational demands. New financial reporting systems have been introduced to improve the visibility and speed at which information is made available.

Compliance

As a major employer and contractor, we have to comply with the complex and developing legal and regulatory frameworks in areas such as:

- Health and safety
- Taxation
- Fraud, bribery and corruption
- Modern Slavery Act
- Criminal Finances Act
- Payment Practices and Performance Reporting
- Gender Pay Gap Reporting
- General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

Strategic Report (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

It is essential that we can evidence our compliance to avoid the material financial and reputational impacts associated with non-compliance.

The Group monitors and responds to legal and regulatory developments applicable to the markets in which it operates. Detailed policies and procedures exist to minimise risks and are subject to review and monitoring by Operating Companies and Group. Where considered appropriate, staff will be provided with training on such regulatory requirements, to ensure policies procedures and expected behaviours are clearly understood.

Systems

The efficient operation of the Group is increasingly dependent on the proper operation, performance and development of its IT systems. Failure to manage or integrate IT systems or to implement successfully changes in IT systems could result in a loss of control over critical business information and/or systems. This in turn could impact the Group's ability to fulfil its contractual obligations. A breach of information security, an improper disclosure of such information or the loss of business information could expose the Group to adverse publicity, investigation, financial loss and legal claims.

Robust controls and procedures are in place to effectively monitor our systems for on-going performance and external threats. The Group has in place a comprehensive IT Disaster Recovery Plan, which is routinely tested to ensure it remains fit for purpose. Robust data protection policies and procedures are in place which comply with the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR). All staff have been provided with appropriate training in the area of information and personal data security.

Financial instruments

The Group's principal financial instruments comprise cash, trade debtors and creditors, bank loans and certain other debtors and accruals. The main risks associated with these financial assets and liabilities are set out below.

Foreign currency risk

The Group is not materially exposed to significant foreign currency risk on retranslating the balance sheet of its foreign subsidiaries.

As part of the Group's activities purchases are made from overseas suppliers. The directors assess the risk from each major procurement and hedge with forward exchange contracts when appropriate.

Strategic Report (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk arises principally on third party derived revenues. Group policy is aimed at minimising such risk, and requires that deferred terms are granted only to customers who demonstrate an appropriate payment history and satisfy creditworthiness procedures or who pay in advance of transfer of title or supply an appropriate letter of credit.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Group's liquidity risk is managed by Group directors through a tightly controlled cash management process. Regular reviews of available facilities are carried out along with long term cash projections to ensure sufficient liquidity is available.

Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to movements on interest rates through the external bank loans with variable interest rates upon which interest is charged at LIBOR, EURIBOR or the relevant banks base rate plus a margin. The directors monitor the interest rate forecast and fixed interest options available.

Market price risk

Due to the nature of their principal activity the directors believe the Group is not exposed to significant market price risk.

On behalf of the Board



Courtney McCormick
Director
20th June 2019

REGISTERED No. NI 057921

Directors' Report

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Results and dividends

The Group demonstrated a satisfactory performance for the year ended 31 March 2019. The Group profit for the year after taxation amounted to £6,618k (2018 – profit of £10,606k). The Directors do not recommend a final dividend (2018 – £nil). Retained earnings carried forward are £62.7m (2018 – £57.4m). During the year dividends of £2.625m were proposed and paid (2018 – £6m).

Future developments

Each division within the Group continues to deliver robust performances with a focus on ensuring quality delivery. Our core markets remain strong within the UK as we continue with our policy of selective bidding, focusing on building strategic partnerships and the development of framework opportunities. Our divisional strength, sectoral expertise and regional presence provides with a well-balanced service offering within the Group and are all underpinned by a healthy forward order book.

The Group will continue to work diligently in partnership with clients to ensure the delivery of a quality product whilst ensuring efficient value for money solutions. With this approach and our continued focus on operational efficiency, the Group plans to continue with its controlled growth.

Going concern

The Group's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in this annual report. The report also covers the financial position of the Group, its cash flows and liquidity position and borrowing facilities and details of its financial risk management position.

The Group has considerable financial resources together with long term contracts with a number of customers and suppliers across different geographic areas and industries. Therefore, the directors believe that the Group is well placed to manage its business risk.

After making enquiries and carrying out a review of projected funding over the next 12 months, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company and the Group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the near future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

Directors' Report (continued)

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

Michael E J Graham
Andrew K Bill
Alan K Bill
Courtney P McCormick
Colin J Graham
Robin N Graham
David S Watters

Political and charitable contributions

During the year the Group made no political contributions.

The Group believes in contributing to the well-being of communities in which we operate and as part of this commitment we assist employees undertaking sponsored activities and we encourage business units to run charitable fundraising events that are important to the area or to the individuals concerned.

Employee involvement

Information concerning employees and their remuneration is given in the notes to the financial statements.

During the year the Group has maintained the practice of advising employees about current activities and progress by various methods including Group wide staff briefings on the Group strategy and in-house publications.

The Group gives full consideration to applications for employment from disabled persons where the requirements of the job can be adequately fulfilled by a disabled person. Special attention is given to training, health and safety and the employment of disabled persons including where existing employees become disabled.

Disclosure of information to the auditors

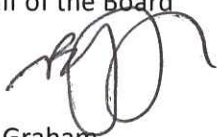
So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the company's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that he is obliged to take as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Directors' Report (continued)

Auditors

In accordance with s485 of the Companies Act 2006 a resolution to reappoint Ernst & Young LLP as auditors will be put to the members at the Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the Board



Michael Graham
Director
20th June 2019

Directors Responsibilities Statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the group and the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the group and company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor's report

to the members of John Graham Holdings Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of John Graham Holdings Limited ('the parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') for the year ended 31 March 2019 which comprise the Group Profit and Loss Account, the group and parent company Balance Sheet, group Statement of Cash Flows, the Group Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Group and parent statement of changes in equity and the related notes 1 to 33, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the Group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 March 2019 and of the group's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the group and parent company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the group's or the parent company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

to the members of John Graham Holdings Limited

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit

Independent auditor's report (continued)

to the members of John Graham Holdings Limited

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 11, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group's and the parent company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the group or the parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

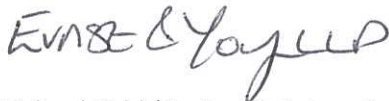
This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

to the members of John Graham Holdings Limited

Notes:

1. The maintenance and integrity of the John Graham Holdings Limited web site is the responsibility of the directors; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the web site.
2. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.



Michael Kidd (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of **Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor**
Belfast

Date *21 June 2019*

Group Profit and Loss Account

for the year ended 31 March 2019

	Notes	2019 £000	2018 £000
Turnover			
Group and share of joint ventures' turnover		735,008	767,636
Cost of sales		(688,815)	(713,464)
Gross Profit			
Administrative expenses		(39,201)	(41,213)
Other operating income	3(b)	991	57
Group operating Profit			
Interest receivable and similar income	7	432	312
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(227)	(211)
Profit before taxation			
Taxation	8	(1,570)	(2,511)
Profit for the financial year			
		6,618	10,606

Group Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31 March 2019

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2019</i> <i>£000</i>	<i>2018</i> <i>£000</i>
Profit for the financial year excluding share of joint ventures		6,618	10,606
Net actuarial gain recognised in respect of pension scheme	28(d)	330	888
Deferred tax liability on net actuarial gain		(56)	(151)
Currency adjustments on retranslation of foreign subsidiaries		(35)	36
<i>Total comprehensive income relating to the year</i>		6,857	11,379

Group Balance Sheet

at 31 March 2019

	Notes	2019 £000	2018 £000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	11	1,907	2,218
Tangible fixed assets	12	20,144	19,863
Investment properties	12	1,100	1,100
		<u>23,151</u>	<u>23,181</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	14	1,310	1,661
Debtors: amounts receivable in less than one year	15	213,821	191,867
Debtors: amounts receivable in more than one year	15	538	540
		<u>215,669</u>	<u>194,068</u>
Investments	16	7	7
Cash at bank and in hand	17	62,926	70,121
		<u>278,602</u>	<u>264,196</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	<u>(231,848)</u>	<u>(220,906)</u>
Net current assets		<u>46,754</u>	<u>43,290</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>69,905</u>	<u>66,471</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19	(6,774)	(6,966)
Deferred income	24	(666)	(732)
Deferred tax	23	(109)	(119)
Provisions for liabilities	22	<u>(1,516)</u>	<u>(1,813)</u>
Net assets excluding pension asset		<u>60,840</u>	<u>56,841</u>
Pension scheme asset	28	1,834	1,601
Net assets including pension asset		<u>62,674</u>	<u>58,442</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	26	55	55
Revaluation reserve		925	925
Capital redemption reserve		45	45
Profit and loss account		61,649	57,417
Shareholders' funds		<u>62,674</u>	<u>58,442</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors and were signed on their behalf on the 20th June 2019.



Courtney McCormick
Director

Company Balance Sheet

at 31 March 2019

	Notes	2019 £000	2018 £000
Fixed assets			
Investments	13	44,184	44,184
Current assets			
Debtors	15	111	110
Cash at bank and in hand		75	76
		186	186
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	–	–
Net current assets		186	186
Total assets less current liabilities		44,370	44,370
Net assets		44,370	44,370
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	26	55	55
Merger reserve		35,945	35,945
Profit and loss account		8,370	8,370
Shareholders' funds		44,370	44,370

No Profit and Loss account is presented for John Graham Holdings Limited as permitted by section 408 of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors and were signed on their behalf on the 20th June 2019.



Michael Graham
Director

Group Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 March 2019

	<i>Called up Share Capital</i> £000	<i>Revaluation Reserve</i> £000	<i>Capital Redemption Reserve</i> £000	<i>Profit and Loss Account</i> £000	<i>Total Equity</i> £000
At 1 April 2018	55	925	45	57,417	58,442
<i>Comprehensive income for the year</i>					
Profit for the year	–	–	–	6,618	6,618
Net actuarial gain	–	–	–	330	330
Deferred tax on actuarial gain	–	–	–	(56)	(56)
Retranslation of foreign subsidiary	–	–	–	(35)	(35)
<i>Total comprehensive income for the year</i>	55	925	45	64,274	65,299
<i>Transactions with owners</i>					
Dividends paid	–	–	–	(2,625)	(2,625)
<i>At 31 March 2019</i>	55	925	45	61,649	62,674

Called up share capital

Share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Revaluation reserve

Revaluation reserve represents the surplus arising on the revaluation of assets held by the group.

Capital redemption reserve

Capital redemption reserve represents the nominal value of share capital cancelled arising from the redemption of shares.

Profit and loss account

Profit and loss account includes all current year and prior period retained profits and losses net of dividends paid.

Group Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 March 2018

	<i>Called up Share Capital</i> £000	<i>Revaluation Reserve</i> £000	<i>Capital Redemption Reserve</i> £000	<i>Profit and Loss Account</i> £000	<i>Total Equity</i> £000
At 1 April 2017	55	925	45	52,038	53,063
<i>Comprehensive income for the year</i>					
Profit for the year	–	–	–	10,606	10,606
Net actuarial gain	–	–	–	888	888
Deferred tax on actuarial gain	–	–	–	(151)	(151)
Retranslation of foreign subsidiary	–	–	–	36	36
<i>Total comprehensive income for the year</i>	55	925	45	63,417	64,442
<i>Transactions with owners</i>					
Dividends paid	–	–	–	(6,000)	(6,000)
<i>At 31 March 2018</i>	55	925	45	57,417	58,442

Called up share capital

Share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Revaluation reserve

Revaluation reserve represents the surplus arising on the revaluation of assets held by the group.

Capital redemption reserve

Capital redemption reserve represents the nominal value of share capital cancelled arising from the redemption of shares.

Profit and loss account

Profit and loss account includes all current year and prior period retained profits and losses net of dividends paid.

Company Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 March 2019

	Called up Share Capital £000	Merger Reserve £000	Profit and Loss Account £000	Total Equity £000
At 1 April 2018	55	35,945	8,370	44,370
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	–	–	2,625	2,625
Total comprehensive income for the year	55	35,945	10,995	46,995
Transactions with owners				
Dividends paid	–	–	(2,625)	(2,625)
At 31 March 2019	55	35,945	8,370	44,370

Called up share capital

Share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Merger reserve

Merger reserve represents the difference between the nominal value of shares issued and the related consideration.

Profit and loss account

Profit and loss account includes all current year and prior period retained profits and losses net of dividends paid.

Company Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 March 2018

	<i>Called up Share Capital £000</i>	<i>Merger Reserve £000</i>	<i>Profit and Loss Account £000</i>	<i>Total Equity £000</i>
At 1 April 2017	55	35,945	8,370	44,370
<i>Comprehensive income for the year</i>				
Profit for the year	–	–	6,000	6,000
<i>Total comprehensive income for the year</i>	55	35,945	14,370	50,370
<i>Transactions with owners</i>				
Dividends paid	–	–	(6,000)	(6,000)
<i>At 31 March 2018</i>	55	35,945	8,370	44,370

Called up share capital

Share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Merger reserve

Merger reserve represents the difference between the nominal value of shares issued and the related consideration.

Profit and loss account

Profit and loss account includes all current year and prior period retained profits and losses net of dividends paid.

Group Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 March 2019

	2019	2018
Note	£000	£000
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities	27(a) (497)	13,624
Investing activities		
Interest received – excluding loan notes	373	237
Interest received – loan notes	59	75
	432	312
Receipts from sale of fixed assets	296	202
Receipts from sale of investment	–	1,084
Movement on loans and loan note receivables	39	(489)
Payments to acquire tangible and intangible fixed assets	(2,542)	(3,125)
	(1,775)	(2,016)
Financing activities		
Interest element of finance lease payments	(116)	(122)
Interest paid	(111)	(89)
	(227)	(211)
Equity dividends paid	(2,625)	(6,000)
Net movement on loans	(470)	(478)
Capital element of hire purchase rental	(1,588)	(1,448)
Net cash flow from financing activities	(4,910)	(8,137)
Net cash from operating activities and before use of liquid resources	(7,182)	3,471
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(13)	48
Cash and Cash equivalents at 01 April 2018	70,121	66,602
Cash and Cash equivalents at 31 March 2019	62,926	70,121

Notes to the Financial Statements

at 31 March 2019

1. Accounting policies

Statement of compliance

John Graham Holdings Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Northern Ireland. The registered office is 5 Ballygowan Road, Hillsborough, Co. Down, BT26 6HX. These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland" as it applies to the financial statements of the group for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 20th June 2019.

The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The principal accounting policies are set out below.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling which is the functional currency of the Group and rounded to the nearest £'000.

Group financial statements

The Group financial statements consolidate the financial statements of the company and its subsidiary undertakings drawn up to 31 March 2019. No Profit and Loss account is presented for John Graham Holdings Limited as permitted by section 408 of the Companies Act 2006.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of their acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. Control comprises the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the investee so as to obtain benefit from its activities.

In the parent company financial statements investments in subsidiaries, joint venture and associates are accounted for at cost less impairment.

Entities in which the Group holds an interest on a long-term basis and are jointly controlled by the Group and one or more other ventures under a contractual arrangement are treated as joint ventures. In the Group financial statements, joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

at 31 March 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis.

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Revaluation of properties

The company owns sites for which future development is anticipated. The net realisable value of these sites, carried in stock, is estimated based on the expected future cash flows of developing the site in line with current appraisals.

Operating and finance lease commitments

The company has entered into leases as lessees for property, plant and equipment. The classification of such leases as operating or finance requires the company to determine, based on evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, whether it retains or acquires the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these assets and accordingly whether the lease requires an asset or liability to be recognised in the statement of financial position.

Performance of long term contracts

Recognised amounts of contract revenues and related receivables reflect the directors' best estimates of contracts outcome and stage of completion. This includes the assessment of the profitability of the contracts. The organisation draws on the expertise of qualified personnel to undertake such estimates and to apply appropriate levels of scrutiny to ensure the required level of accuracy and governance over this class of asset, in order to limit concern over the recoverability of these balances. Costs to complete and contract profitability are subject to significant estimation uncertainty.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

at 31 March 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Defined benefit Pension Scheme Valuation

The cost of defined benefit pension plans are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and the long term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of corporate bonds in the respective currency with at least AA rating, with extrapolated maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation. The underlying bonds are further reviewed for quality, and those having excessive credit spreads are removed from the population bonds on which the discount rate is based, on the basis that they do not represent high quality bonds. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific country. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective country. Further details are given in note 28.

Taxation

The Group establishes provisions based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective countries in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience with previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority.

Management estimation is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the effect of future tax planning strategies. Further details are contained in note 8.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

at 31 March 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Intangible assets

Intangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment. The carrying value of intangible assets is reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Intangible fixed assets (including purchased goodwill) are amortised at rates calculated to write off the assets on a straight basis over their estimated useful economic lives.

The rate at present in use is as follows:

Purchased goodwill	20% straight line
Goodwill on consolidation	5% straight line
Computer Software	33.3% straight line

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Such cost includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

Depreciation of fixed assets is provided on a basis calculated to write off the cost of the assets, less estimated residual value over their estimated useful lives. Judgements are made on the estimated useful life of the assets which are regularly reviewed to reflect the changing environment.

The rates at present in use are as follows:

Leasehold improvements	–	over the period of the lease
Buildings	–	10-25 years
Plant and machinery	–	10% to 33⅓% straight-line
Office equipment and computer equipment	–	10% to 33⅓% straight-line

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

at 31 March 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Investment properties

Investment property is measured initially at cost, which includes purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure. Investment property is revalued to its fair value at each reporting date and any changes in fair value are recognised in the profit and loss.

If a reliable measure of fair value is not available without undue cost or effort it shall be transferred to tangible assets and accounted for under the cost model until it is expected that fair value will be reliably measurable on an on-going basis.

Investments

Equity investments are recognised initially at fair value which is normally the transaction price.

Subsequently, they are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Turnover

Turnover is the amount derived from the provision of goods and services falling within the Group's ordinary activities after deduction of value added tax. In the case of long term contracts, turnover is calculated by reference to the value of work performed to date as a proportion of the total contract value together with attributable profit. Profit is recognised on long-term contracts, if the final outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty, by including in the Profit and Loss account turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses. Revenue also represents the value of services performed in operating PFI contracts during the year, exclusive of VAT.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

at 31 March 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Taxation

Current tax is recognised for the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current or past reporting periods using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or right to pay less or to receive more, tax, with the following exceptions:

- Provision is made for deferred taxation that would arise on remittance of the retained earnings of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, dividends have been accrued as receivable.
- Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the Balance Sheet date. All differences are taken to the Profit and Loss account.

The assets and liabilities of the foreign subsidiaries are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Income and expenses are translated at the average rates of exchange during the period. The exchange difference arising on the retranslation of opening net assets are reported in the other comprehensive income.

Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Assets held under finance leases, which are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset have passed to the Group, and hire purchase contracts are capitalised in the Balance Sheet and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the assets useful lives. The capital elements of future obligations under the leases and hire purchase contracts are included as liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

at 31 March 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Leasing and hire purchase commitments (continued)

The interest elements of the rental obligations are charged in the Profit and Loss account over the periods of the leases and hire purchase contracts and represent a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

Operating Leases

Operating lease rentals are charged to the Profit and Loss account in equal annual amounts over the lease term. Lease incentives are recognised over the lease term on a straight line basis.

Long-term contracts

Long-term contract balances in stock are stated at net cost, less foreseeable losses and payments on account. The excess of recorded turnover over payments on account for the same contracts are included in debtors as amounts recoverable on contracts. The excess of payments on account over both turnover and long term contract balances is reflected in creditors as payments on account.

Pensions

The Group operates two defined benefit pension schemes, both of which require contributions to be made to separately administered funds. The John Graham (Dromore) Limited Pension and Life Assurance Scheme became a closed scheme in 1999 from which time membership of a defined contribution plan is available.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit method, which attributes entitlement to benefits to the current period (to determine current service cost) and to the current and prior periods (to determine the present value of defined benefit obligations) and is based on actuarial advice. Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the vesting period or immediately if the benefits have vested. When a settlement or a curtailment occurs, the change in the present value of the scheme liabilities and the fair value of the plan assets reflects the gain or loss which is recognised in the Profit and Loss account. Losses are measured at the date that the employer becomes demonstrably committed to the transaction and gains when all parties whose consent is required are irrevocably committed to the transaction.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

at 31 March 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Pensions (continued)

The interest element of the defined benefit cost represents the change in present value of scheme obligations relating from the passage of time, and is determined by applying the discount rate to the opening present value of the benefit obligation, taking into account material changes in the obligation during the year. The expected return on plan assets is based on an assessment made at the beginning of the year of long-term market returns on scheme assets, adjusted for the effect on the fair value of plan assets of contributions received and benefits paid during the year.

The difference between the expected return on plan assets and the interest cost is recognised in the Profit and Loss account as other finance income or expense.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in full in Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which they occur.

The defined benefit pension asset or liability in the Balance Sheet comprises the total of the present value of the defined benefit obligation, less any past service cost not yet recognised and less the fair-value of plan assets out of which the obligations are to be settled directly. Fair value is based on market price information and in the case of quoted securities is the published bid price. The value of a net pension benefit asset is limited to the amount that may be recovered either through reduced contributions or agreed refunds from the scheme.

Retirement benefits to employees in the Company are also provided by a defined contribution pension scheme, whereby the assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund.

Contributions to defined contribution schemes are recognised in the Profit and Loss account in the period in which they become payable.

Jointly controlled operations

The Group has certain contractual arrangements with other participants to engage in joint activities that do not create an entity carrying on a trade or business of its own. The Company includes its share of the assets and liabilities in such joint arrangements measured in accordance with the terms of each arrangement, which is pro-rata to the Group's interest in the joint arrangement.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

at 31 March 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Goodwill

Positive Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed five years.

Negative goodwill arising on acquisitions is recognised on the balance sheet and amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful economic life up of 20 years.

Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the balance sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in the profit and loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in the profit and loss in the period it arises.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

at 31 March 2019

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Provisions for liabilities (continued)

Provisions for the expected costs of maintenance under PFI project agreements are charged against profits each year in order to build up the costs of the contracted repairs. The effect of the time value of money is not material and therefore the provisions are not discounted.

Financial Instruments

The Group enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, and loans to related parties.

Dividends

Final dividends are recorded in the period which shareholders' approval is obtained. Interim dividends are recorded in the period in which they are paid.

Capitalisation of interest

Interest on borrowings to finance the construction of properties held as tangible fixed assets is capitalised. Interest is capitalised from the date work starts on the property to the date when substantially all the activities that are necessary to get the property ready for use are complete. Where construction is completed in parts, each part is considered separately when capitalising interest.

Interest is capitalised before any allowances for tax relief.

Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Profit and Loss Account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

at 31 March 2019

2. Turnover

Turnover represents the amount derived from the provision of goods and services falling within the Group's ordinary activities after deduction of value added tax. The Group operates in four principal areas of activity, that of construction, asset management, investment projects, and property and land development.

The Group operates within two geographical markets, the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland. Group turnover within the Republic of Ireland for the year ended 31 March 2019 amounted to £16.6m (2018 – £7.0m).

It is the opinion of the Directors that disclosure of the areas of the turnover would be seriously prejudicial to the interests of the company, therefore it has not been disclosed.

3. Group operating profit

(a) This is stated after charging:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Auditor's remuneration:		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	8	8
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for other services:		
– The audit of the company's subsidiaries, pursuant to legislation	75	72
Fees in respect of the Graham Asset Management Limited pension scheme:		
– Audit	6	4
Exceptional impairment of development land stock	–	118
Depreciation of owned fixed assets	2,592	2,590
Depreciation of assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	1,395	823
Operating leases – land and buildings	829	541
Other operating leases	1,354	1,178
Scottish Government grant funding - Voluntary Action Fund	(38)	–
Rental income, net of outgoings	(26)	(26)
Amortisation of intangible assets	602	569
Other operating income (note 3(b))	991	57
Profit on sale of fixed assets	(245)	(190)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

at 31 March 2019

3. Group operating profit (continued)

(b) Other operating profit

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Rental Income	26	26
Training Grants receivable	341	31
Research and Development expenditure credit	624	–
	<u>991</u>	<u>57</u>

4. Directors' remuneration

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Remuneration	1,940	1,940
Company contributions to money purchase pension scheme	26	26
Amounts paid to third parties for services as directors	48	46
	<u>2,014</u>	<u>2,012</u>

The number of directors who:

	No.	No.
Are members of defined benefit pension scheme	5	5
Are members of a defined contribution scheme	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Amounts attributable to the highest paid director:		
Remuneration for service as executive	514	506
Company contributions to money purchase pension scheme	10	–
	<u>524</u>	<u>506</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

at 31 March 2019

5. Staff costs

	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
Wages and salaries	91,531	84,925
Social security costs	9,793	8,946
Pension contribution	7,946	7,399
	<u>109,270</u>	<u>101,270</u>

The average monthly number of persons employed by the Group (including directors) during the year was as follows;

	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
Administrative	638	707
Operational	1,523	1,401
	<u>2,161</u>	<u>2,108</u>

6. Interest payable and similar charges

	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
Bank loans and overdrafts	98	89
Finance charges under finance leases and hire purchase contacts	129	122
	<u>227</u>	<u>211</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

at 31 March 2019

7. Interest receivable and similar income

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Bank interest	362	231
Other Interest	58	70
	<u>420</u>	<u>301</u>
Expected return on pension scheme assets (note 28)	583	572
Interest on pension scheme liability (note 28)	(571)	(561)
Net interest receivable (note 28)	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>
	<u>432</u>	<u>312</u>

8. Tax

(a) Tax on profit

The tax charge is made up as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on profit for the year	1,425	2,322
Adjustments in respect of previous years	128	(15)
ROI adjustments in respect of prior years	(2)	–
Foreign (Republic of Ireland) tax on profit of the current year	85	80
Total current tax	<u>1,636</u>	<u>2,387</u>
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	69	140
Effect of rate changes	(7)	(15)
Adjustment in respect of previous years	(128)	(1)
Total deferred tax	<u>(66)</u>	<u>124</u>
Tax on profit (note 8(b))	<u>1,570</u>	<u>2,511</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

at 31 March 2019

8. Tax (continued)

(b) Factors affecting the current tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 – 19%). The differences are explained below:

	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
Profit before tax	8,188	13,117
Add back share of joint ventures profit before tax	–	–
Group profit before tax	<u>8,188</u>	<u>13,117</u>
Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 – 19%)	1,556	2,492
<i>Effects of:</i>		
Expenses not deductible net of income not chargeable for tax purposes	70	79
Income not taxable	(1)	–
Goodwill amortisation	10	11
Utilisation of losses/timing differences not previously recorded	–	(7)
Lower rates on overseas earnings	(56)	(33)
Impact of rate changes	(7)	(15)
ROI adjustments in respect of prior years	(2)	–
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	–	(16)
Total tax for the year (note 8(a))	<u>1,570</u>	<u>2,511</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

at 31 March 2019

8. Tax (continued)

(c) Deferred tax

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Decelerated capital allowances	(118)	(35)
Deferred tax arising in relation to retirement benefit obligations	312	272
Tax losses available	(10)	(10)
Other timing differences	(75)	(108)
Shown in provision for liabilities (note 23)	<u>109</u>	<u>119</u>
<i>Group</i>		<i>£000</i>
At 1 April 2018		119
Charged to Profit and Loss Account		(66)
Charged to OCI - other timing differences		56
At 31 March 2019		<u>109</u>

(d) Factors that may affect future tax charges

From 1 April 2020 taxable profits will be taxed at the rate of 17%. The above rate changes will reduce the future tax liabilities of John Graham Holdings Limited. Deferred tax has been calculated at the rate of tax substantially enacted at the balance sheet date.

(e) The company is a close company for tax purposes.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

at 31 March 2019

9. Profit attributable to members of parent undertaking

The Parent undertaking's Profit after tax for the financial year amounted to £2,625k (2018 – profit of £6,000k).

10. Dividends

	2019 £000	2018 £000
<i>Equity dividends on ordinary shares:</i>		
1st interim dividend for 2019 – £18.17 per share (2018 – £36.34 per share)	949	1,899
2nd interim dividend for 2019 – £18.17 per share (2018 – £36.34 per share)	949	1,899
3rd interim dividend for 2019 – £11.36 per share (2018 – £27.25 per share)	593	1,424
Final dividend for 2019 – £0 per share (2018 – £9.08 per share)	–	475
<i>Equity dividends on 'A' ordinary shares:</i>		
1st interim dividend for 2019 – £0.92 per share (2018 – £1.84 per share)	51	101
2nd interim dividend for 2019 – £0.92 per share (2018 – £1.84 per share)	51	101
3rd interim dividend for 2019 – £0.58 per share (2018 – £1.38 per share)	32	76
Final dividend for 2019 – £0 per share (2018 – £0.46 per share)	–	25
	2,625	6,000

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

at 31 March 2019

11. Intangible fixed assets

<i>Group</i>	<i>Computer Software</i> £000	<i>Purchased goodwill</i> £000	<i>Goodwill on consolidation</i> £000	<i>Total</i> £000
Cost:				
At 1 April 2018	4,142	394	(100)	4,436
Additions	292	–	–	292
Disposals	–	–	–	–
At 31 March 2019	4,434	394	(100)	4,728
Depreciation:				
At 1 April 2018	2,135	143	(60)	2,218
Charge for the year	542	66	(5)	602
Disposals	–	–	–	–
At 31 March 2019	2,677	209	(65)	2,821
Net book value:				
At 31 March 2019	1,757	185	(35)	1,907
At 1 April 2018	2,007	251	(40)	2,218

12. Tangible fixed assets

<i>Group</i>	<i>Land and buildings</i> £000	<i>Plant and machinery</i> £000	<i>Office equipment and I.T. Equipment</i> £000	<i>Total</i> £000
Cost:				
At 1 April 2018	17,279	22,281	6,025	45,585
Additions	–	3,739	585	4,324
Disposals	–	(1,175)	(180)	(1,355)
At 31 March 2019	17,279	24,845	6,430	48,554
Depreciation:				
At 1 April 2018	6,928	14,591	4,203	25,722
Charge for the year	295	2,727	965	3,987
Disposals	–	(1,122)	(177)	(1,299)
At 31 March 2019	7,223	16,196	4,991	28,410
Net book value:				
At 31 March 2019	10,056	8,649	1,439	20,144
At 1 April 2018	10,351	7,690	1,822	19,863

Included within land and buildings is £143k (2018 – £143k) of capitalised interest. The net book value of fixed assets includes £5.1m (2018 – £4.1m) in respect of assets held under hire purchase contracts.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

at 31 March 2019

12. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Investment properties

Group *£000*

Valuation:

At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019 1,100

13. Investments

<i>(a) Company</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>

Subsidiaries	44,184	44,184
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Company		<i>£000</i>
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Shares in subsidiaries – cost and net book value:

At 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019		<u>44,184</u>
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Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

at 31 March 2019

13. Investments (continued)

Subsidiaries

At the balance sheet date, the group owns 100% of the ordinary share capital in the following:

<i>Subsidiary</i>	<i>Principal activity</i>	<i>Country of registration</i>
John Graham Construction Limited ⁷	Building and civil engineering works	Northern Ireland
John Graham Property Investments Limited ⁷	Property management	Northern Ireland
John Graham Developments Limited ⁷	Parent undertaking non-trading	Northern Ireland
Graham Asset Management Limited ⁷	Facilities management services	Northern Ireland
Graham Investment Projects Limited ⁷	Management of PFI investments	Northern Ireland
JGD (Lagan Mills) Limited ^{1 7}	Property development	Northern Ireland
JGD (Market Square) Limited ^{1 7}	Property development	Northern Ireland
JGD (Mossvale) Limited ^{1 7}	Property development	Northern Ireland
JGD (The Mount) Limited ^{1 7}	Property development	Northern Ireland
Graham Projects Limited ^{2 8}	Building and civil engineering works	Republic of Ireland
John Graham Construction (Healthcare) Limited ^{2 7}	Healthcare Projects	Northern Ireland
Irish Waterways Limited ^{2 7}	Dormant	Northern Ireland
Northwin Holdings (Belfast) Limited ^{2 7}	Parent undertaking non-trading	Northern Ireland
Graham Asset Management (Ireland) Limited ^{5 8}	Facilities management services	Republic of Ireland
GIP One Limited ^{6 7}	Management of PFI investments	Northern Ireland
GIP (York) Limited ^{6 7}	Non trading	Northern Ireland
GIP Management Services Limited ^{3 7}	Management of PFI investments	Northern Ireland
GGF Developments Limited ^{3 7}	Non-trading	Northern Ireland
Northwin Developments (Belfast) Limited ^{4 7}	Property development	Northern Ireland
Northwin (Balmoral and Wellington) Limited ^{6 7}	Provision of an educational facility under PFI	Northern Ireland
Moss Lane Developments Limited ^{1 7}	Property development	Northern Ireland
Corrie Mains Mauchline Limited ^{1 9}	Property development	Northern Ireland

¹ held by John Graham Developments Limited

² held by John Graham Construction Limited

³ held by GIP One Limited

⁴ held by Northwin Holdings (Belfast) Limited

⁵ held by Graham Asset Management Limited

⁶ held by Graham Investment Projects Limited

⁷ Registered Office: 5 Ballygowan Road, Hillsborough, Co. Down, BT26 6HX.

⁸ Registered Office: 1 Northwood Court, Northwood, Santry, Dublin 9.

⁹ Registered Office: 15 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, EH3 8HA.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

at 31 March 2019

13. Investments (continued)

Joint Ventures

Group

<i>Joint Venture</i>	<i>Principal activity</i>	<i>Direct or indirect holding</i>	<i>Equity holding</i>
Kier Graham Defence Limited	Non - Trading	Indirect	50%*
Graham Vermont PRS Limited	Non - Trading	Indirect	51%*

* held by John Graham Construction Limited.

The registered office for Kier Graham Defence Limited is Tempsford Hall, Station Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire, SG19 2BD.

The registered office for Graham Vermont PRS Limited is Unit 4 Digital Park, Pacific Way, Salford, M50 1DR

The results for all joint ventures are to 31 March each year.

14. Stocks

Group

	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
Raw materials and consumables	187	158
Development land stock	1,123	1,503
	<u>1,310</u>	<u>1,661</u>

Stocks recognised as an expense in the period were Nil (2018: Nil) for the group and nil for the parent company (2018: Nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

at 31 March 2019

15. Debtors

	<i>Group</i>		<i>Company</i>	
	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
<i>Amounts receivable in less than one year:</i>				
Trade debtors	60,029	75,975	–	–
Amounts owed by group undertakings	–	–	111	110
Amounts recoverable on long term contracts	135,179	100,875	–	–
Other debtors	23	23	–	–
VAT	481	–	–	–
Prepayments and accrued income	18,080	14,987	–	–
Loans and loan notes*	29	7	–	–
	<u>213,821</u>	<u>191,867</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>110</u>
 <i>Amounts receivable in more than one year:</i>				
Loans and loan notes*	538	540	–	–
	<u>538</u>	<u>540</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

* Loans and loan notes have been issued to investments classified within investments in subsidiary undertakings in note 13.

16. Current asset investments

Group

	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
Listed investments:		
Cost at start and end of year	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>

The market value of listed investments as at 31 March 2019 was £7k (2018 – £7k).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

at 31 March 2019

17. Cash at bank and in hand

A balance of £63m (2018 - £70m) is included within cash at bank and in hand.

Within this is a balance of £1.8m (2018 – £1.7m) is included within cash at bank and in hand over which a fixed charge is held.

Included within cash at bank and in hand are deposits totalling £1.5m (2018 – £1.3m) in relation to payments in advance by a customer. These deposits are held in the relevant group undertakings name and can only be used subject to customer agreement.

18. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	<i>Group</i>		<i>Company</i>	
	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
Bank loans and overdrafts (note 20)	476	487	–	–
Trade creditors and accruals	209,897	193,693	–	–
Amounts owed to group undertakings	–	–	–	–
Deferred Income	1,773	–	–	–
Corporation tax	85	791	–	–
VAT	4,352	6,885	–	–
Other creditors	4,316	3,761	–	–
Payments on account	9,405	13,956	–	–
Hire purchase and finance lease creditors (note 21)	1,544	1,335	–	–
	<u>231,848</u>	<u>220,906</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

19. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

<i>Group</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
Obligations under hire purchase contracts (note 21)	2,150	1,875
Bank loans (note 20)	4,624	5,091
	<u>6,774</u>	<u>6,966</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

at 31 March 2019

20. Loans

<i>Group</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
<i>Amounts payable:</i>		
Within one year or on demand	476	487
In one to two years	485	494
In two to five years	1,335	1,461
Over five years	2,804	3,136
	<u>5,100</u>	<u>5,578</u>
Less: amounts due within one year or on demand	(476)	(487)
	<u>4,624</u>	<u>5,091</u>

Loans payable in more than five years

Interest on variable rate loans is charged at Danske Bank base rate plus 1% or EURIBOR plus 1%.
Loans are repayable in monthly instalments.

Security

Bank borrowings are secured by way of fixed and floating charges over the assets of the group. Bank overdrafts are repayable on demand.

21. Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts

	<i>Plant and Machinery</i>	<i>IT & office equipment</i>	<i>Plant and Machinery</i>	<i>IT & office equipment</i>
	<i>2019</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2018</i>
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
<i>Amounts payable:</i>				
Within one year	1,534	10	1,325	10
In one to five years	2,132	18	1,847	28
Over five years	–	–	–	–
	<u>3,666</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>3,172</u>	<u>38</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

at 31 March 2019

22. Provisions for liabilities

<i>Group</i>	<i>Lifecycle provision</i>	<i>Short-term employee benefits</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
At 1 April 2018	1,614	199	1,813
Reclassification to trade creditors and accruals*	–	(199)	(199)
Movement in provision	(198)	–	(198)
Utilisation	100	–	100
At 31 March 2019	<u>1,516</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>1,516</u>

A provision is recognised for the costs incurred in relation to the contracted ongoing renewal requirements for PFI premises. The projected expenditure upon which this provision is based is reviewed annually.

*A reclassification of holiday accrual from Provisions for liabilities to accruals.

23. Deferred tax

<i>Group</i>	<i>£000</i>
At 1 April 2018	119
Charged to Profit and Loss Account	(66)
Charged to OCI - other timing differences	56
At 31 March 2019 (note 8 (c))	<u>109</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

at 31 March 2019

24. Accruals and deferred income

<i>Group</i>	<i>£000</i>
At 1 April 2018	732
Release to profit and loss	(66)
At 31 March 2019	<u>666</u>

25. Financial Instruments

	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
<i>Financial assets</i>		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	62,926	70,121
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	<u>60,596</u>	<u>76,522</u>
	<u>123,522</u>	<u>146,643</u>
<i>Financial liabilities</i>		
Financial liabilities that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	<u>67,398</u>	<u>45,822</u>
	<u>67,398</u>	<u>45,822</u>

26. Issued share capital

<i>Group and company</i>		<i>2019</i>		<i>2018</i>	
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>£000</i>	
Ordinary shares of £1 each	52,250	52	52,250	52	
'A' ordinary shares of 5p each	55,005	<u>3</u>	55,005	<u>3</u>	
		<u>55</u>		<u>55</u>	

'A' ordinary shareholders receive 5% of the ordinary share dividend for each of their shares. In all other respects the shares rank 'pari passu'.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

at 31 March 2019

27. Notes to the statement of cash flows

(a) Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash inflow from operating activities

	2019	2018
	£000	£000
Operating Profit	7,983	13,016
Depreciation	3,987	3,413
Profit on sale of fixed assets	(240)	(190)
Impairment of development land stock	–	117
Amortisation of intangible assets	602	569
Income from sale of investments	–	(107)
Decrease in stock	350	245
Increase in debtors	(21,965)	(55,077)
Increase in creditors	9,464	55,163
Deferred income movement	1,683	(66)
Movement in provisions	(102)	221
Foreign exchange	(15)	–
Difference between pension charge and cash contributions	90	(547)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	1,837	16,757
Taxation paid	(2,334)	(3,133)
Total	(497)	13,624

(b) Analysis of net funds

	At 1 April		Other non-	Exchange	At
	2018	Cash flow	cash	movement	31 March
	£000	£000	changes	£000	2019
			£000		£000
Cash at bank and in hand	70,121	(7,182)	–	(13)	62,926
Hire purchase agreements	(3,210)	1,588	(2,073)	–	(3,694)
Short-term loans	(487)	11	–	–	(476)
Long-term loans	(5,091)	459	–	7	(4,625)
Current asset investments	7	–	–	–	7
	61,340	(5,124)	(2,073)	(6)	54,138

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

at 31 March 2019

28. Pensions

The Group operates two defined benefit pension schemes, the John Graham (Dromore) Limited Pension and Life Assurance Scheme (which is a closed scheme) and the Graham Asset Management Limited Pension and Life Assurance Scheme. The assets of each scheme are held in a separate trustee-administered fund. The contributions to the schemes are determined with the advice of independent qualified actuaries on the basis of triennial valuations.

Actuarial valuation

The valuation used for FRS 102 purposes has been based on the most recent actuarial valuations at 5 April 2016 and has been updated by independent qualified actuaries to take account of the requirements of FRS 102 in order to assess the liabilities of the scheme at 31 March 2019; the present value of the defined benefit obligation was measured using the projected unit credit method. Scheme assets are stated at their market value at 31 March 2019. The principal assumptions used by the independent qualified actuaries in updating the latest valuation of the schemes for FRS 102 purposes were:

(a) Financial assumptions

John Graham (Dromore) Limited Pension and Life Assurance Scheme

	2019 (% p.a.)	2018 (% p.a.)
Retail price inflation (RPI) assumption	3.25	3.05
Consumer price index (CPI) assumption	2.25	2.05
Rate of increases of pensions in payment:		
prior to 6 April 1997	3.00	3.00
after 5 April 1997	3.65	3.60
Discount rate for scheme liabilities	2.35	2.55

The Company employs a building block approach in determining the long-term rate of return on pension plan assets. Historical markets are studied and assets with higher volatility are assumed to generate higher returns consistent with widely accepted capital market principles. The assumed long-term rate of return on each asset class is set out within this note. The overall expected rate of return on assets is then derived by aggregating the expected return for each asset class over actual asset allocation for the scheme at 5 April 2019. The mortality assumptions are based on standard mortality tables which allow for future mortality improvements. The assumptions are that a member currently aged 65 will live on average for a further 24 years if they are male and for a further 26 years if they are female. For a member who retires in 20 years at age 65 the assumptions are that they will live on average for a further 25 years after retirement if they are male and for a further 27 years if they are female.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

at 31 March 2019

28. Pensions (continued)

The valuation under FRS 102 at 31 March 2019 shows a net pension asset (before deferred tax) of £1,586k (2018 – £1,325k).

Graham Asset Management Limited Pension and Life Assurance Scheme

	2019 (% p.a.)	2018 (% p.a.)
Rate of increase in salaries	4.25	4.05
Retail price inflation (RPI) assumption	3.25	3.05
Consumer price index (CPI) assumption	2.25	2.05
Rate of increase of pensions in payment	3.15	3.00
Discount rate for scheme liabilities	2.40	2.55

The long-term expected return on bonds and cash is determined by reference to UK long dated government bond yields at the balance sheet date netted down for fund management charges. The long-term expected rate of return on equities is based on the net rate of return on UK long dated government bonds with an allowance for out performance.

The valuation under FRS 102 at 31 March 2019 shows a net pension surplus (before deferred tax) of £248k (2018 – net pension surplus of £276k).

(b) Scheme assets at fair value

	<i>Value at 31 March 2019 £000</i>	<i>Value at 31 March 2018 £000</i>
Equities	10,735	9,134
Corporate bonds	3,233	3,629
Gilts	3,594	3,438
Cash and other	3,164	3,162
Assets held in respect of insured pensioners	4,548	4,642
Total fair value of scheme assets	25,274	24,005
Present value of scheme liabilities	(23,440)	(22,404)
	<u>1,834</u>	<u>1,601</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

at 31 March 2019

28. Pensions (continued)

(c) Analysis of the amounts recognised in the Profit and Loss account

<i>Group</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
Past service cost	395	–
Current service cost	47	50
Administration costs	29	38
Net interest (credited) on pension scheme liability	(12)	(11)
Total cost recognised in the profit and loss	<u>459</u>	<u>77</u>

The company have undertaken an exercise to equalise male and female members' benefits in relation to the scheme benefits and guaranteed minimum pensions. The estimated additional liability for equalisation is £395k which has been recognised in the profit and loss account as a past service cost.

(d) Analysis of the amount recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income

<i>Group</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
Actual return less expected return on pension scheme assets	758	439
Experience gains and losses arising on the scheme liability	10	20
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of the scheme liability	(438)	429
Actuarial gain recognised in the statement of Comprehensive Income	<u>330</u>	<u>888</u>

(e) Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligations

<i>Group and Company</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
Opening defined benefit obligation	22,404	22,590
Past service cost	395	–
Current service cost	47	50
Member contributions	4	4
Interest on liabilities	571	561
Benefits paid	(409)	(352)
Actuarial (gains) and losses	428	(449)
Closing defined benefit obligation	<u>23,440</u>	<u>22,404</u>

The pension plans have not invested in any of the Group's own financial instruments nor in properties or other assets used by the Group.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

at 31 March 2019

28. Pensions (continued)

(f) Changes in the fair value of scheme assets

	2019	2018
<i>Group and Company</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
Opening value of assets	24,005	22,812
Expected return on plan assets	583	572
Benefits paid	(409)	(352)
Member contributions	4	4
Employer contributions	362	568
Administration expenses	(29)	(38)
Actuarial gains and losses	758	439
Value of assets	<u>25,274</u>	<u>24,005</u>

(g) Analysis of movement in surplus during the year

<i>Group</i>	2019	2018
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
Surplus in scheme at beginning of the year	1,601	222
Past service cost	(395)	–
Current service cost	(47)	(50)
Contributions	362	568
Net interest income	12	11
Administration expenses	(29)	(38)
Actuarial gain	330	888
Surplus in scheme at end of the year	<u>1,834</u>	<u>1,601</u>

Contributions to the Graham Asset Management Limited Pension and Life Assurance Scheme are payable at the rate of 33.2% of pensionable salaries. This amounted to £33k during year ended 31 March 2019 (2018 – £39k). Regular employer contributions during year ended 31 March 2020 are estimated to be £33k.

Contributions to the John Graham (Dromore) Limited Pension and Life Assurance Scheme were £27,400 per month. Regular employer contributions during year ended 31 March 2020 are estimated to be £329k.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

at 31 March 2019

28. Pensions (continued)

(h) Other pension arrangements in Graham Asset Management

Within the Asset Management division, as a result of a number of contracts and related TUPE arrangements the Group participates in a number of other defined benefit pensions schemes. The contractual arrangements are such that the Group's liability is in effect similar to its contribution set out in the relevant contracts and hence these are accounted for as Defined Contribution schemes. The company made contributions of £1,278k to these schemes during the year and there were £110k of contributions outstanding at the year end.

29. Other financial commitments

At 31 March 2019 the company had future minimum lease payments payable under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

	<i>Property</i>	<i>Office equipment</i>	<i>Motor vehicles</i>	<i>Property</i>	<i>Office equipment</i>	<i>Motor vehicles</i>
	<i>2019</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2018</i>
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
Operating leases:						
Within one year	844	174	1,085	492	284	691
In one to five years	952	112	1,706	511	119	776
Over five years	–	–	–	–	–	–
	<u>1,796</u>	<u>286</u>	<u>2,791</u>	<u>1,003</u>	<u>403</u>	<u>1,467</u>

30. Contingent liabilities

Contingencies exist in respect of guarantees and undertakings of a trading nature including, for instance, obligations accepted in entering contract joint ventures and entering into guarantee bonds. Appropriate provisions are made in assessing amounts recoverable on contracts when any liabilities are deemed to exist in relation to these guarantees and undertakings.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

at 31 March 2019

31. Off-balance sheet arrangements

The group and parent company enters into operating lease arrangements for the hire of buildings and plant and equipment as these arrangements are a cost efficient way of obtaining the short-term benefits of these assets. The group lease rental expense for the year is disclosed in Note 3 and the group and company commitments under these arrangements are disclosed in Note 21. There are no other material off-balance sheet arrangements.

32. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption available under paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102, whereby it has not disclosed transaction with any wholly owned subsidiary undertakings of the group.

In the normal course of business, Graham Asset Management Ltd provides facilities management and management services on an arms-length basis to Joint Ventures. The total services provided by the business to Joint Ventures amounted to £642k (2018: £523k). Amounts due from the Joint Ventures at the year-end were £104k (2018: £53k).

In the normal course of business, John Graham Construction Ltd provides construction services on an arms-length basis to Joint Ventures. The total services provided by the business to Joint Ventures amounted to £19,788k (2018: £10,519k). Amounts due from the Joint Ventures at the year-end were £270k (2018: £1,678k).

33. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

There is no ultimate controlling party of the Company.